

STATE OF WAR IS DECLARED

Large Majority Votes Approval Of President's Call To Arms.

ONLY SIX SENATORS OPPOSED

Unlimited Debate Delays House Vote But No Doubt Exists As To Its Following Senate Action.

At a late hour last night the House had not voted on the resolution declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and Germany. The resolution was taken up promptly at ten o'clock yesterday morning and the debate was without limitation. Chairman Flood, of the Foreign Affairs Committee made the opening statement.

The Republican held its forms open until ten o'clock last night hoping, through the courtesy of the Owensboro Messenger, to give its readers the result of the vote. Up to that hour a vote had not been reported but the House was in session. If the resolution was not passed later in the night it will be taken up to-day and be approved by a large majority.

Washington, April 4.—The resolution declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and Germany was passed by the Senate to-night by a vote of 82 to 6. It goes to the House, where debate will begin to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock to continue until action is taken.

Sensors who cast the negative votes were: Gronna, of North Dakota; La Follette, of Wisconsin; Norris, of Nebraska; Lane, of Oregon; Stone, of Missouri, and Vardaman, of Mississippi.

Senator McCumber's substitute to declare the existence of a state of war upon the sinking of another American ship by Germany was defeated without a roll call.

The resolution, drafted after consultation with the State Department and already accepted by the House Committee, says the state of war thrust upon the United States by Germany is formally declared, and directs the President to employ the entire military and naval forces and the resources of the Government to carry on war and bring it to a successful termination.

Action in the Senate came just after 11 o'clock at the close of a debate that had lasted continuously since 10 o'clock this morning. The climax was reached late in the afternoon when Senator John Sharp Williams denounced a speech by Senator La Follette as more worthy of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg than of an American Senator.

The passage of the resolution was not marked by any outburst from the galleries, and on the floor the Senators themselves were unusually grave and quiet. Many of them answered to their names in voices that quivered with emotion.

CAPITOL HOTEL AT FRANKFORT BURNS

KENTUCKY SOLONS LOSE THEIR CLOTHES AND OTHER BELONGINGS IN FLAMES.

The Capitol Hotel, the largest and most modern building of its kind in Frankfort, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon about two o'clock. The Capitol for years has been the popular stopping place of the Kentucky legislators and it is reported that solons registered there lost all of their belongings, having left only the clothing they wore.

NEW LOCK-KEEPER AT ROUGH RIVER LOCKS

A Mr. Hunt has been assigned tender of the Rough River locks and has taken his post. Mr. Hunt was assistant at Rochester before his appointment to his present position. He succeeds Ed O'Brien, deceased. A lock tender is appointed only after having passed a civil examination, the high man usually getting the appointment.

GERMAN EMPRESS TO SELL JEWELS

Amsterdam, April 3, via London. 9:30 a. m.—A Berlin dispatch to the Cologne Gazette says that the Empress has sent her private jewels to a neutral country to be sold. The jewels are valued at a large sum.

ARMED SHIP SUNK.

Several Lives Lost When Aztec Is Torpedoed.

New York, April 3.—Eleven of the crew of the American steamship Aztec were probably lost when the vessel was sunk Sunday night by a German submarine near Brest, France. The crew numbered thirty-nine, of whom seventeen were Americans.

Twelve American bluejackets, commanded by Lieut. Wm. F. Gresham, detached from the crew of the gunboat Dolphin and placed aboard the Aztec as an armed guard, were saved according to dispatches from the French embassy in Washington.

The Aztec was the first armed American merchant vessel to fall victim to German submarine warfare. She left New York for Havre on March 18 with a cargo of foodstuffs and general supplies valued at more than \$500,000.

No information as to whether the vessel was able to use her guns against the submarine has reached her owners, the Oriental Navigation Company. The fact that she was sunk at night with a heavy sea running leads to the belief that like the Cunard liner Laconia, she did not even catch sight of her assailant.

Realism.

The Author—Well, how did you like my play? Didn't you think the church scene realistic? The Critic—Intensely so. Why, a great many of us actually went to sleep while it was on.

GERMANY NOT TO ALTER ATTITUDE FOR LARGE ARMY

WAR WILL NOT BE DECLARED BY BERLIN GOVERNMENT SAYS REPORT. WAR DEPARTMENT READY TO PRESENT THEM TO CONGRESS WHEN REQUIRED

ENGLAND IS JUBILANT ARMY OF HALF MILLION

President's Message To Congress Warmly Received In London—Causes Surprise. Will Be Assembled Under a Universal Service System Without Delay.

Berlin, April 3, (via London).—The press report of President Wilson's "state of war" message reached Berlin at 10 o'clock this morning. It is declared here that there would be no change in the German attitude even if Congress adopted President Wilson's views. Germany will not declare war nor take any step to wage war against the United States. The submarine war will be continued as it has been conducted since February 1, but this, declare the officials, is not directed more against the United States than any other neutral.

I is also declared that there will be no change in the treatment of American citizens in Germany, who now have the same freedom as all other neutrals. But Germany expects that the United States will continue the same treatment of Germans in that country.

Great Britain Rejoices.

London, April 3 (11:35 p. m.).—President Wilson's message aligning the United States with the nations fighting against Germany, was warmly welcomed and unanimously acclaimed by the British people. They recognize that no decision with a weightier influence upon the result of the world struggle has been given since Great Britain, after a few days of consideration, resolved to march with France. No news of the last year has so stirred the country, save only the Russian revolution.

There have been no street demonstrations or exhibitions of excitement, such as the first weeks of the war saw in London, because the war has long since passed the stage of excitement, and is regarded here, as in America, as a heavy and solemnly-borne duty. The substance and tone of the President's message was an electrifying surprise. The directness of his indictment of the German methods and his whole-hearted statement of America's duty to maintain her rights and her duty to civilization was more than the public here expected.

Dispatches from America in the last month had represented the President as so reluctant to enter the war that recommendations to Congress limited to defensive measures for the protection of American commerce would have fulfilled the general expectations.

RAILROADS READY TO MOVE TROOPS QUICKLY

Chicago, April 3.—The movement of more than 100,000 men to the Mexican border last year gave the railroads a chance to work out plans for transportation of troops on a large scale, officials said today, and they are now prepared to move any number to any point quickly.

"All the War Department has to do," said C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central railroad, "is to tell us how many men it wants moved and where to carry them. Everything is ready. They'll go at once."

TURKEY HEN LAYS SIX EGGS IN SINGLE DAY

Franklin, Ky., April 2.—A turkey hen belonging to Mrs. Will B. Meador, of this county, last Saturday laid six eggs. One of the number was of usual size, while the remaining five were as large as goose eggs.

DEFINITE PLANS FOR LARGE ARMY

WAR DEPARTMENT READY TO PRESENT THEM TO CONGRESS WHEN REQUIRED

Washington, April 3.—The definite plans of the War Department are waiting to go forward to Congress when it is ready to receive them.

President Wilson gave a clear view of the immediate steps to be urged in his address, but until the department's plan has been submitted, however, details are regarded as confidential.

The first element of the plan, the President has already disclosed. It is the assembling of 500,000 men under the universal service system as an addition to the regular army and National Guard, which would provide a total war strength force of 1,200,000. It is assumed that coincident with the calling out of the new army, orders to recruit the regulars and guardsmen to full strength will go out. Whether that will be done by voluntary enlistment or by draft has not been disclosed.

Army officers believe 500,000 is the maximum number they can undertake to train at once. When the work has proceeded for a few months, however, an additional 500,000 could be called out, to be followed out at intervals of a few months by other similar increments, until a total army of the desired size has been mustered. General staff officials have consistently urged that a minimum of 3,000,000 trained and equipped men should be provided for national defense. If that number is taken as including the regulars and national guard, a new army, more than 2,000,000 strong, would be necessary to make the total.

Training of Half Million.

The training of the first half million will tax the personnel and machinery of the regular army to the limit. Even with provisional lists of officers and the officers' reserve corps to call upon there will be a shortage of training personnel. The units of the regular army, it is said, will be vitally necessary to carry the work forward. For that reason the suggestion that an expeditionary force be sent to carry the flag into France as a symbol that the United States was definitely and finally aligned against Germany in the world war, met with a cold reception, to-day among officers of the general staff. One officer said such a step would be "military suicide," as the only troops available for such purposes would be the regulars, who could not be spared from training work.

National Guard.

There is much uncertainty as to the use to which the National Guard is to be put under the new plan. No information was forthcoming on this point. The guard forms the great reserve from which officers for the new Federal force could be drawn. With more than 60,000 guardsmen now on police duty, however, and the number assigned to this work under Federal direction being increased every day, it was suggested that the full strength of the State forces might be required for protection within the United States.

President Wilson is believed to have spoken in direct accordance with the advice of the War Department and the general staff in the program he broadly outlined to Congress. There is reason to believe that the administration is looking ahead for a year or more to the time when the nation's military power would be fully developed in planning for actual participation by

COMPANY H GETS ORDERS TO MOVE

American troops on European battlefields.

GERMANS ATTEMPT BRIBERY

Report Says Kuropatkin and Others Offered Large Sums.

New York, April 3.—A special from Copenhagen, Denmark, to the New York World says:

The Russian provisional government's investigation to ascertain who were in the plot to open the Russian lines to let German troops through to put down the revolt has developed (according to news coming by way of Finland and Sweden) these things: The commander at Miltau, is alleged, received from Germany \$2,600,000.

The commander at Miltau, is alleged, received 1,500,000.

The alleged price paid for the surrender of Kovon has not been determined.

Gen. Kuropatkin, the Governor of Riga, got \$8,000,000, it is asserted, but sent the money to the Duma government at Petrograd, and did not surrender his position. When the German commissioner who conveyed the bride found that Riga was not to be evacuated he committed suicide.

NOTED LAW SUITS OFF COURT DOCKET

SIX "POSSUM HUNTER" CASES SETTLED—FIVE ARE IN LOCAL COURT.

By agreement of all the parties concerned, and orders entered in the Ohio Circuit Court on last Saturday, five of the noted "Possum Hunter" cases were dismissed settled. These actions grew out of alleged raids, &c., of the so called "possum hunters" some two or three years ago and engendered more bitterness perhaps than anything which has taken place in years within the county.

The cases settled and dismissed are as follows: C. L. Brown vs. Claude Allen, et al.; Pen Maddox Admr. vs. Evan Davenport, et al.; J. M. Igleheart vs. F. M. Allen, et al.; Tom Hefflin vs. F. M. Allen, et al.; C. W. Barnes vs. Claude Allen, et al.

In connection with the foregoing cases there was also one case transferred or filed in Federal Court which was also dismissed, settled and was an action styled E. H. Goodall vs. F. M. Allen, et al.

The settlement of the cases which were pending in the Ohio Circuit Court clears the docket of five actions the trial of which would have consumed days and days of time in court as well as serving to keep the memory of some of the unhappy days of a few years past.

MORE THAN 200 VILLA SYMPATHIZERS HANGED

Juarez, Mexico, April 3.—Sixty-five Villa followers were executed in the Chihuahua City cemetery yesterday by order of Gen. Francisco Murguia, refugees arriving from the State capital to-day said. These refugees said the number of Villa sympathizers hanged following the battle of last Friday numbered more than 200 and included two Generals.

Fifty were hanged on one bridge, seventeen were seen hanging on one tree and seven were hanged in the cathedral plaza opposite the State palace, one refugee said. The bodies were not permitted to be cut down.

Her Answer.

"What did the banker's daughter say when you asked her to marry you?" "She said I would have to go to par before she could take stock in my proposition."—Ingleside.

TO ENTRAIN TODAY AT LOCAL DEPOT UNDER COMMAND OF CAPT. SHOWN.

DESTINATION UNKNOWN

Instructions Confidential But Military men Will Go To Some Point In Kentucky.

Company H, of the Third Kentucky Infantry, located at Hartford and made up of Ohio county boys, will leave on the M. H. & E. railroad sometime to-day for points not yet made public. Cars were left here by the local last night for that purpose. Owing to the secrecy now being maintained in military movements we are unable to give the number of men under his command.

Orders to be in readiness were received Tuesday morning and immediately flags began to appear. Practically all of the principal business houses now have the Stars and Stripes out in honor of the boys who are rallying to the defense of the State and country. It recalls the scenes of last summer when the company was ordered out for Mexican border service.

Recruits Remain.

All recruits who enlisted in the local company this month were left behind in charge of Lieut. E. L. Barnett. They will be given instructions and drill daily until they have reached the stage of efficiency that fits them for active service. They will then be ordered to join their command.

About fifteen recruits had enlisted yesterday. These men have all signed up since the company was ordered to be in readiness Tuesday. As fast as the men are signed they are examined by Civilian Examiner A. B. Riley and if physically fit are added to the growing squad. From all parts of the county young men are phoning to ascertain the first step to be taken for enlistment and it is expected that before many days Company H will be recruited to full strength. A list of the new men will be found elsewhere.

FORMER GERMAN CONSUL HAS NO PLACE TO GO

San Francisco, April 3.—Dr. Franz K. Zitelmann, former German consul at Manila, arrived here to-day from Honolulu at a loss to know what to do after being buffeted about from one unfriendly shore to another. It was thought probable he would remain in San Francisco under patronage of the Swiss consulate until the arrival of the German Ambassador expelled from China, and who has been granted safe conduct across the United States on his way to Germany.

Dr. Zitelmann left Manila two months ago on a United States transport intending to come here, but changed his mind in favor of a plan whereby he sought safe passage through Japan and Russia. But when he got to Nagasaki the Japanese refused to let him land. Later, however, it was agreed he should land and go to China relations between China and Germany had been broken, and so Dr. Zitelmann and his secretary decided to sail for the United States.

ELECTRICALLY CHARGED MULE CAUSE OF SUIT

Vincennes, Ind., April 3.—Louis Tucker, driver for the Knox Coal Company in its mine near Bicknell, filed a \$15,000 damage suit in the Knox Circuit Court against his employers. Tucker was kicked by a mule, which had received an electric shock.